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to note that Peter now believes that it was Q. Aelius Tubero the historian to whom Dionysius dedicated his Thucydides (p. cccclxx), and comforting to catch so accurate a scholar writing S. Iulio (p. cccclxxviii)!

The index shows that twenty-nine fragments have been dropped from the list of I, and fourteen added. Besides the misprints mentioned in the Errata, about twenty more have been noted, but they are mostly unimportant.

S. B. P.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Livy, Book XXI and Selections from Books XXII-XXX. By JAMES C. EGBERT. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 12mo. pp. xvii+306. \$0.60.

This is one of the volumes in Macmillan's "Latin Classics Series" whose motto is, "*The notes are written to instruct and not to impress.*" The italics are not mine. The implied converse would furnish an interesting subject for debate, but it would be unfair, obviously, to criticize this volume or series for not being what it does not pretend to be.

The selections include the battle at the Trasimene Lake and the battle of Cannae from book xxii; the siege of Capua from book xxvi; the battle at the Metaurus from book xxvii, and the battle of Zama from book xxx. The student who has covered the text of this volume has thus followed the fortunes of Hannibal from the beginning of the war through its most vital crises to the final defeat. He misses much, inevitably—the siege of Syracuse, the death of Marcellus, and, most of all, the wonderful ringing note of triumph in defeat with which the twenty-second book closes.

The Introduction is a model of clearness and brevity. It would be more exact, perhaps, to speak of Silenus (p. xii) as Hannibal's historiographer than merely as "a Greek historian with a pro-Carthaginian spirit." It would have been well—considering the audience whom it was designed to instruct but not to impress—if the statement (p. xiii) that, in his first decade, Livy is a writer of the Silver Age were further explained. The maps and plans (except that of the Trasimene Lake) are placed with the notes. It would be easier to refer to particular words in the text if the lines on the page as well as the sections of the chapters had been numbered. This has been done in some of the later volumes of the series.

The notes are concise and give just the information needed by the young student to master the text. The maps and plans are clear except the one following p. 198, which deals with Hannibal's route over the Alps. Why are two routes marked "according to Livy"? There is already enough confusion in that matter. I have often wondered why so little weight has been given to

the evidence of Coelius. He represents the views of Silenus, who certainly knew the truth. A large number of the grammar references are to a single grammar, where, in most cases, we should have had them to all the standard works.

OBERLIN COLLEGE

LOUIS E. LORD

Das alte Rom. By OTTO RICHTER. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1913.
Pp. 80. M. 1.25.

This little manual belongs to the well-known series "Aus Natur und Geisteswelt." To the eighty pages of text are added a half-tone illustration of the Forum with the buildings cleverly identified, sixteen pages of illustrations, and a map of imperial Rome. To describe, as the author does, all of the ancient city, including the parts across the Tiber and the tombs, with an introduction on the situation and topography of Rome and a chapter on the development and destruction of the city, all in eighty duodecimo pages, is something of a feat. Naturally all debatable matter is eliminated. Although much that is really important has been omitted, the author must be congratulated on having achieved his purpose, which was to write a handy guide for travelers interested in pagan Rome.

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LOUIS E. LORD

Apulei Platonici Madaurensis Apologia, iterum edidit RUDOLFUS HELM. Leipzig: Teubner, 1912. Pp. iv+120. M. 2.40.

This is a second edition, embodying the results of the most recent criticism of the text. One naturally compares the work with that of Van der Vliet, published in 1900. Both editors have been extremely careful in the method of printing the text, indicating by means of brackets and italics all deviations from the manuscript readings. Helm has carried the use of italics to an extreme. The MSS of first importance are two in the Laurentian library, named F and ϕ , the latter thought to be a copy of the former. Helm's lengthy discussion of the MSS, however, is found in his edition of the *Florida* of 1910. The page-numbers of the Oudendorp and Krueger editions as well as of the MSS themselves are given by both editors. Van der Vliet's critical apparatus is rather more elaborate than necessary, in some cases exhibiting no small ingenuity in the printer's art. His book ran to 126 pages. Helm has reduced his to 114 pages, but he might well have kept it within smaller limits. In the matter of emendation the later editor has been more conservative than his predecessor and has marked as corrupt less than a dozen places. In several cases there is an interesting difference of judgment between the two editors in the choice of readings, e.g., at 2.1 of Helm's